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New York and Boston, the leading Atlantic ports, adjacent to the greatest centers of population and manufacture are the cities with the oldest and best ocean connections. They are the leading ports of import and their percentages of imports exceed their export percentages. San Francisco, the old gateway for imports across the Pacific, has a still greater excess of imports and is in interesting contrast to the newer Puget Sound ports. The ports of the industrially newer and less populous South show the trade in raw materials cut off from the trade in manufactured imports. At Baltimore the exports are already double the imports, and at New Orleans the same conditions are visible in exaggerated degree. At Galveston, the newest of American ports, the ratio of exports to imports has recently changed a little from a ratio of about 100 to 1.

In exporting manufactured goods, there is the same tendency to cling to the old and great port, although the tendency is here weaker than it is in the importing of similar goods. The conservative force is the fact that manufactures usually go in small shipments of which many are required to fill a single ship. Add to this the fact that the shipper of goods of this class wishes as fast, frequent and wide-reaching sailings as possible, and it is evident that he can only get what he needs by doing business through the largest accessible port.

The United Kingdom, being a nation with import of raw materials and export of manufactures, thus reverses the commercial conditions of the United States. The table shows that her small ports reveal the same trade reversal, being importers of proportionately more goods than they export. Indeed, in several cases they export practically nothing and import considerable quantities of the raw products exported from the small ports of America.

Another way of classifying this same division of traffic is to say that the raw material port is the tramp ship port and the manufactured goods port is the line vessel port.

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## THE POLYNESIAN WANDERINGS

The Carnegie Institution of Washington has accepted for publication, and will promptly put to press, a very considerable volume presenting the results of inquiry into the migration of the Polynesians into the central and eastern Pacific. This is "The Polynesian Wanderings: Traces of the migration deduced from an examina-

tion of the Proto-Samoan content of Efaté and other languages of Melanesia." The author is William Churchill of New York City.

Now that this great work, by an American scholar, is to see the light under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution, it is especially interesting to note that the exploration of the ethnology and of the philology of the Pacific was in its beginning a work of American research. In Salem and in New Bedford, the return of the whalers yielded to students as rich rewards as came to the merchant adventurers in the cargo of bone and oil. This examination, by American scholarship, of the materials brought from the South Sea, culminated in the record of the scientific results of the United States Exploring Expedition under Wilkes and his corps of brilliant assistants. In this expedition Horatio Hale was the collector of the ethnographic material, and so well did he do his work that Latham characterized it as "the greatest mass of philological data ever accumulated by a single inquirer." But that was sixty years ago.

After that brilliant accomplishment, American scholars seem to have neglected the field in which preëminence had been won for their own country. The French, the English and now the Germans have been busy in the study of the languages of the Pacific, but since Hale, the Americans have seemed strangely neglectful. Now, after two generations, it may confidently be said that the leadership in the study of the philology of the Pacific has been brought back to this country.

In this volume of over 250,000 words, the author has subjected to rigid philological examination some 90 languages of Melanesia and has identified such element in them as they share with the Polynesian tongues. He has developed for each tongue its laws of phonetic mutation. The author brings further confirmation of his former discovery that the Polynesian has hitherto been wrongly classed by systematic philologists. He shows that it is properly not an agglutinative but an isolating speech. Particularly valuable is his massing of evidence to establish that here we find a language genesis, a speech in the making, all set plainly before the student in the examination of the evolution of consonant facility. Recurring to the position of John Crawford in 1847, but with a far greater mass of data, Mr. Churchill enters a strong plea for the dissolution of the once accepted family of Malayo-Polynesian speech.

It is possible to indicate here some of the major conclusions of the work:

Following out the line of his earlier discoveries, Mr. Churchill

notes that to Nuclear Polynesia came two swarms of Polynesian migrants at periods of time separated by centuries, the Proto-Samoan and the Tongafiti. For the later swarm he indicates no course of travel before they appear in Samoa, as the data discussed in this work do not touch upon that migration. He establishes that it was the earlier, the Proto-Samoan swarm, which swept down from Indonesia along the archipelagoes of the western Pacific.

The languages of Melanesia differ widely among themselves and differ even more widely from the Polynesian. Thus the author makes it clear that the element common to the vocabularies of Melanesia and of Polynesia is loan material borrowed by the races of inferior civilization from the more alert and intelligent brown Polynesians during their sojourn in Melanesia.

In the present meagerness of records of Melanesian speech it is impossible to ascertain quantitatively the extent of such loan material now in Melanesian possession. Lacking this element, Mr. Churchill has dissected out qualitatively the use which has been made of borrowed Polynesian material. Through this inquiry he has worked out a series of percentages of borrowing, for each of the Melanesian languages for which data are available. In this wise he has established graphic curves of isology which lead to most interesting results. Instead of being a single sweep of fleets of canoes carrying the Polynesian migration through Melanesia to its destination in the unoccupied islands of Nuclear Polynesia there were two distinct migrations of Proto-Samoans, widely separated at their exit from Indonesia, distinct in the traverse of the western Pacific, never coming together until each had established itself in Nuclear Polynesia at different spots and the period began of mingling by convection in the exchange of short voyages of love and war, and above all of adventure which took place between Fiji, Samoa and Tonga.

The association of Indonesians and Polynesians, Mr. Churchill accounts for by the same explanation of loan material. Since the languages are of different types it is impossible to conceive of their consociation in a single speech family.

He does not undertake to identify the early home of the Polynesian race west of Sumatra, for at that point the linguistic data cease to exist for philologic study.